Name: Quang Huynh

Question: **Evaluate the extent to which strategies used by the rulers of the Ottoman and Russian empires to legitimize and consolidate their power between 1500 and 1800 were similar.**

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| **Document**  **Author and Source** | **H**  Historical Context | **A**  Intended Audience | **P**  Purpose | **P**  Point of View | **Y**  Why is this significant for understanding the document? |
| Doc 1 – Suleiman the Magnificent – Introduction to a letter 1526 | Ottoman Empire expanded, conquered people in Asian and Mediterranean Sea | King Francis I of France | Proclaim his own greatness | Ottoman sultan | Shows the idea of an absolute monarchy and the ruler having unlimited power |
| Doc 2 – Oger Ghiselin de Busbecq - Sent as a diplomat to the Ottoman Empire by the Austrian Empire 1560 | The Austrian Empire was not happy about the Ottoman Empire expanding their land near the Austrians. | The Austrian Empire | To gain details and data about the Ottoman. | Oger Ghiselin de Busbecq (Flemish nobleman) | The Austrians had a bias against the Ottoman since the Ottomans had a chance to conquer the Austrians. |
| Doc 4 – Russia czar, Peter the Great 1701 | The military of Russia was weak; thus, Russia welcomed any foreigners to join their military. | The general public | To get foreigners to join the Russian military, and artisan foreigners to work for Russia. | Peter the Great | Displays how cultural exchange happens and to show that Peter the Great would want the best for his country. |
| Doc 7 – Catherine II writes a letter to the Legislative of Commission of 1767 | Catherine II was expanding Russia’s borders towards Europe. | The Legislative Commission | To strengthen law and monarchy, and to put Catherine II in the public eye. | Catherine II | Catherine II had established Russia as a European power. |

**Sourcing Statement Document 1**

In document 1, it is clear that the idea of absolutism was used to justify Ottoman rule. Suleiman the Magnificent was an Ottoman sultan writing at the time the Ottoman empire had expanded into southwest Asia and the Mediterranean. He is writing a letter to King Francis I of France to proclaim his own power and greatness.

**Sourcing Statement Document 2**

In document 2, due to the suspicion of the Austrians thinking the Ottomans would take over Austria, a Flemish nobleman was sent as an Austrian diplomat to investigate the Ottomans. After Busbecq was done observing the Ottomans, Busbecq will return and give information to the Austrian Empire. The Ottomans had a firm hierarchy and social class. You had to work your way to top of the hierarchy, since you are born without distinction.

**Sourcing Statement Document 4**

In document 4, Peter the Great would want what is best for his country’s future. Peter accomplishes this by making a policy welcoming any foreigners to join the Russian army and work as artisans. This policy is targeted towards the general public and the Russian citizens. Furthermore, Peter the Great allows religious freedom throughout the country, which resulted in more foreigners flocking to Russia.

**Sourcing Statement Document 7**

In document 7, Catherine has just established Russia as a European power by expanding Russia’s borders towards Europe. Catherine II writes a letter to the Legislative Commission to explain how there needs to be trust in the absolute leader and of their control. In order to maintain this expansion, Catherine II would need some other governments to group up and to write more laws to satisfy Russia’s growth.